

# STRAUS ON STRIKES

## Says He Knows Little About Telegraphers' Case.

### NO FAST RULE TO FOLLOW

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Does Not Consider Compulsory Arbitration Solution of Difficulties. He Declares Different Cases Require Different Remedies.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus yesterday had nothing to say concerning the status of the telegraphers' strike, but he did express himself plainly as not considering compulsory arbitration the solution of difficulties between capital and labor.

"The telegraphers' strike began while I was out of the country, and I know very little about it," said Mr. Straus, "and consequently I can say nothing about it."

Concerning the general trend toward arbitration, on the part of both capital and labor, Mr. Straus declined to discuss the subject generally, and took no opportunity to air his views.

"Do you consider compulsory arbitration the solution of the industrial situation?" he was asked.

"No," replied the Secretary, who believes that different cases require different remedies, and that there is no hard and fast rule by which all differences that arise between capital and labor can be adjudicated.

### Have Far-reaching Effect.

"The importance of establishing good relations between capital and labor," he said, "is recognized in all civilized lands. Economic conditions within a country, especially such as arise between industrial forces, have a far-reaching effect, and are often the cause of embarrassing international relations."

"More than one-half the troubles in this world arise from misunderstandings. Especially is that true when classes are concerned, such as disturbances growing out of disagreements between employers and wage earners. No one has recognized the importance of promoting industrial peace, both with a view of preserving continued peace at home and avoiding conflicts abroad, better than President Roosevelt, who devoted the world's peace prize awarded him last year, for the promotion of industrial peace."

### No Japanese Situation.

Secretary Straus, at Sagamore Hill Tuesday, after a conference with the President, said that he believed the trouble between Japanese and Americans on the Pacific Coast was more economic than racial, but he denied yesterday that there is a Japanese situation. He did not say whether or not the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace, which the peace prize made possible, would be competent to handle the economic phases of the question.

"I did not go to the Coast to study the Japanese question," said the Secretary, "and I did not study it."

"Is there a Japanese situation, in your opinion?" he was asked. "No, there is not," replied Mr. Straus.

"Then why the riots in Vancouver?" he was asked.

"Don't ask me that. That is for the British government to deal with—not me. I have plenty of other work."

# WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12—8 p. m. Low pressure over the States from South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, with light rain and drizzle, and a cold front moving from the northwest, has resulted in showers from Minnesota westward into the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon; elsewhere the weather was fair, with light to moderate winds.

Temperatures are nearly normal over the eastern half of the country; in the Central West and Southwest they are quite high, ranging from 6 to 15 degrees above normal; in the Northeast, Northwest, from Minnesota to the Cascade Mountains, they are decidedly low, ranging from 5 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average.

Showers will continue Friday in the Northeastern States, extending into Utah, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and Nebraska, and during Friday night or Saturday into the Pacific States; in the Middle Atlantic coast light and variable, becoming easterly; on the South Atlantic coast light to fresh easterly; on the West coast light to fresh easterly; on the Lower Lakes light and variable, becoming southerly; on the Upper Lakes fresh, southerly, except northernmost on Superior.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light to moderate winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

# Local Temperature.

Midnight, 62; 5 a. m., 58; 7 a. m., 56; 9 a. m., 55; 11 a. m., 54; 1 p. m., 53; 3 p. m., 52; 5 p. m., 51; 7 p. m., 50; 9 p. m., 49; 11 p. m., 48. Maximum, 72; minimum, 48. Relative humidity, 84. Wind, 7; 2 p. m., 4; 8 p. m., 8. Hours of sunshine, 11.4. Per cent of possible sunshine, 90.

# Local Temperature.

Registered Standard thermometer: 8 a. m., 70; 12 noon, 82; 2 p. m., 85; 4 p. m., 87; 6 p. m., 86; 8 p. m., 85.

# Local Temperature.

Today—High tide, 11:45 a. m.; low tide, 6:06 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Tomorrow—High tide, 12:14 a. m. and 12:34 p. m.; low tide, 7 a. m. and 6:54 p. m.

# Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Havre Ferry, W. Va., Sept. 12.—Both rivers are under.

# Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall, for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	8 a. m.	fall.
Ashville, N. C.	86	66	80	...
Atlanta, Ga.	82	58	78	...
Baltimore, Md.	78	52	72	...
Bismarck, N. Dak.	78	58	68	...
Boston, Mass.	78	64	68	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	68	58	64	...
Chicago, Ill.	72	58	72	...
Cincinnati, Ohio	78	58	72	...
Chester, Wyo.	82	64	78	...
Dayton, Ohio	78	58	72	...
Denver, Colo.	86	68	82	...
Des Moines, Iowa	82	64	78	...
Galveston, Tex.	82	72	78	...
Helena, Mont.	82	68	78	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	78	54	72	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	80	64	78	...
Kansas City, Mo.	80	64	78	...
Little Rock, Ark.	80	64	78	...
Marquette, Mich.	76	54	70	...
Memphis, Tenn.	80	64	78	...
New Orleans, La.	84	68	80	...
New York, N. Y.	74	60	70	...
Oakland, Calif.	82	68	78	...
Pittsburg, Pa.	78	58	72	...
Salt Lake City, Utah	80	70	78	...
St. Louis, Mo.	78	68	74	...
St. Paul, Minn.	68	54	64	...
Springfield, Ill.	80	64	78	...
Victoria, B. C.	80	64	78	...

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# STAYS DEATH SENTENCE.

## Question of Constitutional Rights Delays Execution in Panama.

The question as to whether persons accused of crime in the Panama Canal Zone are entitled to trial by jury will be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. The test is to be made in the case of Adolphus Coulson who, last January, murdered his wife by giving her a large dose of arsenic. His trial occurred last March just at the time a party of Congressmen were visiting the isthmus.

There was no question raised about the man's guilt and the sentence of the court, which was presided over by Judge Gudgey and two other judges, was regarded as just. But Coulson's counsel raised the constitutional question as to the right of the man to a jury trial and Congressmen McCall, of Massachusetts, and Brooks, of Colorado, got interested in the case. Through their efforts application has been made to the Supreme Court of this country for a writ of error and yesterday Mr. McCall visited the War Department and announced to Acting Secretary Oliver that Chief Justice Fuller had directed the issuance of the writ on August 16.

Coulson was sentenced to be hanged today and there was a question as to whether the writ had been served on the proper authorities on the isthmus. So in order to make sure of the stay of execution this afternoon Secretary Oliver directed that a cablegram be sent to Judge Gudgey calling attention to the fact.

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# CLAIM NAVY BREAKS LAWS

## Coastwise Shippers Object to Use of Foreign Vessels.

Will Fight Government's Methods of Sending Coal from Atlantic Ports to Pacific Navy Yards.

The Navy Department faces obstacles in landing coal at Bremerton and other yards for its Pacific coast fleet. Champions of the coastwise shipping laws threaten legal proceedings. Eleven British tramps, coal laden, are now scattered all along the way from Hampton Roads to San Francisco.

Some lawyers, speaking for clients who are ship owners or ship builders whose names were withheld, informed the department yesterday that this method of coaling the Pacific fleet would probably be resisted in the courts, although they did not specify just what kind of a legal action would be entered against the government. The first of the British tramp ships, carrying coal from Norfolk, is due at Bremerton, Washington State, this morning.

Navy authorities have consulted their law officers, who have advised that, under the law of 1904, which Senator Hale of Maine, drew, coal and other supplies for army and navy, may be sent in other than American bottoms in time of emergency. Owners of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, claim this is a very strained construction and will not hold in the courts. They say it was clearly intended to apply to the shipping of army and navy supplies to the Philippines, where the coastwise laws have not been extended.

# NO FEAR OF WAR WITH JAPAN.

## Representative Weeks Discusses Sending of Fleet to Pacific.

That there is no chance of war between the United States and Japan; that the sending of the fleet to the Pacific Coast is an expensive and unwise move, and that the Philippines should be lost by any honorable means, is the belief of Representative John Wingate Weeks, Republican, of Massachusetts, who was in Washington yesterday.

His contention is that the sending of the fleet to the Pacific Coast will be but the beginning of the expense, which will be greater in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, for the reason that there are no facilities there for repairing and handling such a fleet.

This argument was recently advanced by Senator McCrea, of Kentucky, as a good reason for sending the fleet, on the ground that it would prove the necessity for providing better facilities on that coast. Mr. Weeks, however, thinks such selections for dockage and other facilities should be made after a careful investigation.

"I believe the United States should have a navy big enough to whip any country that would be likely to start a war. If the Germans and Japanese build battle ships and torpedo boats, we should also build battle ships and torpedo boats. But I do not believe there will be a war with Japan. Japan made peace with Russia because the country was drained financially, and I cannot conceive how the government could have so quickly recovered as to be ready for a strife now with such a country as the United States."

# BOTH CLAIM VICTORY.

## Lowndes-Pearre Fight Results in Two County Committees.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 12.—The contest for control of the Republican county committee ended today without determination. Congressman Pearre and Lloyd Lowndes contested for leadership. There was an evident determination on the part of both sides not to give in.

As a result of the meeting to-day, there are two organizations. The members of the committee favorable to the leadership of Lloyd Lowndes organized by electing Horace P. Whitworth, of Westernport, as chairman. The Lowndes meeting had a representation of twenty-two committees, it is stated, or one more than necessary for a majority.

Committees favorable to the continuation of the Pearre organization elected William J. Geaga, former member of the Maryland legislature, as chairman. Unless there is a compromise, a mandamus will be sued out by the Lowndes people, according to a statement to-night, to compel the counting and certification of the complete ballot.

Congressman Pearre to-night gave out the following statement: "The Allegany County convention met to-day and elected William J. Geaga chairman. The Lowndes delegates immediately bolted the convention and sought to organize a rump convention. The friends of Col. Pearre, who represent a majority of the Republican voters of the county, then certified the ticket. This places Mr. Pearre in control of the county organization for the next two years."

# Longworth's Mother Ill.

## Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—Explanation given for Congressman Longworth's sudden

departure to reach home is in the fact that his mother was taken to Christ Hospital to-day to submit to a minor operation. At the hospital to-night it was stated Mrs. Longworth is doing well. It was not denied, however, that she was in a serious condition.

# 'Phone Main 3300 When You Return.

Subscribers returning from their summer home who desire to have their paper delivered at their address will please phone Main 3300.

# NEGRO TROOPS VEX

## Department Recalls Regiment from Philippines.

### ORDERED TO NEW YORK STATE

#### Although Soldiers Are Not Due to Arrive Until Next February, Residents in Vicinity of Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks Have Already Made Protest Against Action.

By an order issued yesterday by the War Department, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now on duty in the Philippines, is to be brought home and stationed at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Madison Barracks, near Watertown, N. Y. The Twenty-fourth Infantry is one of the four colored organizations in the army, required by law, and in view of the general objection to colored troops at almost every post, the problem of assigning those now about to return home has been a serious one with the department.

The department desires to avoid the possibility of a repetition of the Brownsville affair, in which a part of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, is alleged to have been implicated, and it will probably be a long time before any of the negro regiments are stationed in the South. Aside from this consideration, however, and the one which department officials declare largely governed in the decision to send the colored men to New York posts, is the fact that these troops have been in tropical service for two years and are now entitled, under the policy of the department, to service in a cooler climate.

# Due in February.

The regiment is due to arrive at these stations February 15 next. The headquarters, band, and two battalions, to be selected by the regimental commander, will be assigned to Madison Barracks, and one battalion to Fort Ontario. While the department is apprehensive of protests from citizens of Oswego and Watertown against the assignment of colored soldiers to the posts in the vicinity of these cities, the fact remains that they must be stationed somewhere, and Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario were the most available.

In fact, it is said that representations have already been made against the proposed action of the department, although it was stated at the department yesterday that no formal protests had been made. Due, doubtless, to the fact that it was not definitely known what disposition would be made of the regiment.

It is likely that appeals to the department and protests against the presence of the Twenty-fourth Regiment at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario will avail nothing, for the department is firm in its determination that the colored men shall remain there during the regular tour of duty.

# Movements of Other Regiments.

The Third Cavalry is also to be brought home and will be assigned to Fort Sam Houston and Fort Clark, Tex. It will be replaced in the islands by the First Cavalry, now at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Clark. The other regiments to be exchanged are the Twenty-third Infantry, to relieve the Second Infantry; the Fourth Infantry, to relieve the Eighth Infantry; and the Seventh Infantry, to relieve the First Infantry. The Fourth Infantry relieves the Twenty-fourth. The Fourteenth is to leave San Francisco January 5; the Twenty-third, February 5; the Fourth, March 5, and the Seventh, April 5.

The Second Infantry will go to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Fort Brady, Mich., and Fort Thomas, Ky. The Eighth will go to the Presidio, San Francisco, temporarily, and the First will go to Vancouver Barracks.

# CLAIMS "CONSCIENCE MONEY"

## Old Soldier Makes Demand on Treasury Department.

Wants \$430 Which He Paid Under Ruling Subsequently Reversed by the Pension Bureau.

James Burton Reynolds, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, is confronted with a demand for the return of \$430 "conscience money" sent to the Department a few years ago by an old soldier in the Middle West. The veteran is backed up in his demand by the Representative in Congress from his district who is pressing Mr. Reynolds very hard.

The representations made by the member of Congress and his soldier constituent are that the money was paid in on account of a ruling by the Pension Commissioner that the soldier had received the money as arrears of pension when he was not entitled to receive it. Subsequently the Pension Bureau reversed the ruling and the soldier is now held to have lawfully received the money. The veteran believes he ought to get the money back or at least be entitled to use it until the Pension Bureau reverses its ruling again.

Secretary Reynolds has informed the Representative in Congress that money cannot be restored to the donor except by a conscience contribution of 40 cents was received yesterday from an unknown person. It was sent in an envelope postmarked "Thousand Islands, N. Y."

"Had the amount been 30 cents," said a Treasury officer, "I could readily identify the stricken conscience as that of a summer hotel keeper."

# Night Watchmen Name Officers.

## At a meeting of the Night Watchmen's Association, in Eagles Hall, yesterday,

the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. J. Ronsple, president; William H. Lloyd, vice president; W. H. Groves, recording secretary; Mosby Williams, financial secretary; E. F. Klopfer, treasurer; James P. Cochran, business manager; and George W. Amis, Owen V. Pumpfrey, and James M. Kenney, trustees. The report of the treasurer showed the association to be on a good financial basis. The next meeting will be held September 26.

# OPPOSED TO NEW HEAD.

## Local Army and Navy Union Men Object to Galbraith.

Disensions in the ranks of the local garrisons of the Army and Navy Union are threatened as the result of the appointment by National Commander J. E. Brown, of Baltimore, of Robert C. Galbraith, of the "President's Own, No. 104," as department commander. An order to this effect, as read at a meeting of Gen. William F. Barry Garrison, in Grand Army Hall last night, resulted in a storm of protest and the immediate formation of plans to present a united objection to the appointment. To this end a meeting of the former delegates to the last national convention, held in Washington July 17 to 19, will be held September 21 for the purpose of preparing resolutions of protest to be presented to the national commander.

Addresses expressive of sentiments of disapproval were made at the meeting last night, it being the general opinion that the local men should be given a voice in the choice of their department commander. This was the view expressed by Col. Abram S. Hart, Dr. F. E. Leo, Thomas A. Taylor, and William A. Hickey.

# WORK OF POLICE COMMENDED.

## Negroes Wanted Elsewhere Are Captured in Washington.

Sheriff Linthicum, of Annapolis, Md., came to police headquarters yesterday bringing with him a warrant and requisition papers for George Simpson, colored, who was arrested Wednesday night. Simpson is wanted in connection with the riot at Annapolis which resulted from a raid on a craps game. Simpson was arrested by Policeman H. C. Matthews on Sunday night, August 1, just before the Garner murder. The policeman's work has been complimented by Acting Chief of Police Boardman.

Another good catch by the local police was that of Tom Woods, colored, who was taken into custody on the White Lot Ellipse by Officer A. E. Brown, of the Third precinct, aided by Park Policeman O'Brien. All Tuesday morning Woods had been driving about the White Lot with a horse and buggy. His continuous performance attracted the attention of Park Policeman O'Brien, who called Officer Brown's attention. They watched him until 4 o'clock, owing to his peculiar action, when they placed him under arrest.

He was questioned as to his identity, and, after a grilling, it is alleged he admitted that the jewelry he had on, along with the money, had been stolen by him in Lynnhurst, Va., where he broke into the big Guggenbush store. The horse and buggy he had hired for the day. The Lynchburg police were communicated with and confirmed the story of the robbery. Yesterday Sergeant Tyson came to headquarters and took Woods back to Lynchburg.

# WANTED—600 ARMY OFFICERS

## Congress Will Oblige by Providing Them Promptly.

Uncle Sam's Regiments Lack Necessary Number, Owing to the Details for Special Service.

In his forthcoming annual report Secretary of War Taft will ask that Congress authorize an increase of 500 or 600 officers in the army. The present situation in many of the commands, owing to a lack of officers, is not only a serious embarrassment, but a handicap to the efficient work of the War Department. There is scarcely a regiment which has a full complement of officers, and there are scores of companies which are one and two officers short, and in several instances there is only one officer to two companies. The cause for the shortage of officers in the different commands is due to the fact that several hundred officers are detailed on special duty.

Many of them are doing executive and administrative duties away from their commands, some in the Philippines, others in Cuba, others are assigned to recruiting duty, and some are detailed to do national guard work, and for instruction at military academies and schools, and a large part of their time are kept away from their commands.

# POLITICS KEPT OUT

## Negro Baptist Foreign Mission Board Cautioned.

### WOULD CONDEMN ROOSEVELT

#### Presiding Officer Reminds Delegates Convention Was Called to Consider Religious Matters and Refuses to Entertain Resolutions Censuring the President.

"Africa must be redeemed and saved for Christ by the American negroes," declared Rev. L. G. Jordan, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., corresponding secretary of the foreign mission board of the national Baptist convention, in addressing the convention in its second day's session yesterday.

The negro Baptists spent yesterday in discussion of foreign missions and occasionally a delegate created a little stir by offering a resolution to condemn President Roosevelt, but each time it was ruled out of order by Dr. E. C. Morris, who informed the delegates that the mission of the convention was to attend to the Lord's business and not to get into politics.

Rev. John H. Frank, D. D., chairman of the foreign mission board, Louisville, Ky., made the opening address. Dr. Frank has been chairman of the board, and has taken special interest in it. In showing his appreciation for the work, he presented a check for \$150 for missionary work in Africa, which, he declared, was sent by the board.

Rev. L. G. Jordan, who has charge of all the missionary work of the negro Baptists in the United States, and who is the corresponding secretary of the board, was next introduced, and he delivered his address, taking up the work of the past year in detail. Dr. Jordan said in part:

"America must be saved, and this is the work of the American negro. God had no other purpose in permitting us to be brought to this country as slaves than to have us prepared to send the Gospel to our brothers and sisters in darkest Africa. I am glad that our people are seeing this in the right light, and while we are not attempting to leave America, we are sending the Gospel. We are giving of our earnings; we are following the Scripture by making an offering."

"With our money we are planting schools and churches. Already we have erected a school in Cape Town, South Africa, and the church is under course of erection. We hope this year to be able to erect a school and church in Queensland, South Africa. These are much needed there, because there are millions of our brothers and sisters growing up in darkness. I believe that the American negro, who has been so successful, who has made such wonderful progress, will yet do his duty and accomplish something for God and the race."

# Convert Class at Home.

"If we develop our people in Africa it will be helpful to us in this country. The negro has no time to sit around and complain about opportunities. He is well supplied with them if he will only take them up and use them for good. Away with the gutter-snipe negro, the crowd who are tearing us down! Let us strive to convert that class at home, and develop them into usefulness."

Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. D. Prosser, British Guiana, South America; R. A. Jackson, from West Africa; Miss E. B. De Laney, Central Africa, and D. E. Murr, South Africa. Each told the story of the preaching of the Gospel in his own way.

# SENDING MEAT TO PANAMA.

## Canal Commission Denies Rumor of Threatened Shortage.

In denying certain rumors that there was a threatened shortage of meat and coal on the isthmus of Panama, Maj. Hodges, in charge of the Panama Canal Commission's offices here, announced yesterday at the request of Col. Goethals, the chief engineer, that he is shipping 2,000 quarters of beef on September 17 to the quarters of the Panama Canal Commission at Colon by the naval transport Colugo.

He is also sending five transports loaded with coal, four sailing from Newport News and one from Philadelphia.

# SWIMMING CAN WAIT A WHILE

## More Important Things Needed in Schools, Says Capt. Oyster.

"Swimming is all right as a part of the curriculum of the public schools," said Capt. James F. Oyster, president of the Board of Education, yesterday, "but there are many things that need more attention than swimming."

Henry B. Davis, inspector of plumbing, in his annual report, submitted to the Commissioners on Wednesday, suggested the providing of pool baths in the public schools, which might serve as free bathhouses when not in use by the authorities.

Mr. Oyster continued: "If there is anything to be done for the schools let Congress make provisions to replace the many unsanitary school buildings with sanitary ones. That, I consider of much greater importance, and should be attended to without fail. I am heartily in favor of making swimming compulsory in our schools, but first of all, let us have school buildings, light and airy, with modern plumbing and everything that assists the health of the children."

"Then I am in favor of having more playgrounds. We have not sufficient playgrounds by any means, and I think before expending money in providing for pool baths in the school buildings, we should try to establish a greater number of playgrounds."

# POISON DOSE PROVES FATAL.

## Infant Daughter of Dr. Joseph Reilly Victim of Mistake.

Margarette, the infant daughter of Dr. Joseph Reilly, who was given poison by mistake Wednesday night, at Glen Echo, Md., died yesterday morning at the home of Dr. Logan Owens, 243 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

# TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS ON.

## Annual Fall Handicap Matches of the Bachelor's Club.

Matches in the first round of the annual fall handicap tournament of the Bachelors' Lawn Tennis Club were played yesterday on the courts of the club, in M street northwest.

The most interesting match of the afternoon was between Kenyon and Donne, the former winning two out of three sets, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

The other matches in the first round were between Harris and Collier, Hills and Cake, Hyatt and Ballinger, Brooke and Lincoln will be played this afternoon. Baker drew a bye and is not participating in the first set.

Should there be time, the matches in the second round will be started this afternoon. It is thought likely that the tournament will be concluded by Saturday, when the prizes will be awarded. The tournaments, which have been held since 1891, were won by Hendricks, 6-3; 9-7. Wood beat Flournoy, 6-4; 6-3. Kenyon beat Donne, 6-4; 4-6; 6-4.

# DEATH RECORD.

Fritz Schmidt, 535 Pa. ave. nw., 39 years. John L. Mahoney, 47 Bates st. nw., 23 years. William Ames, 303 2d st. ne., 29 years. Frank Williams, 123 1st st. ne., 2 years. Joseph Harris, 607 Hopk. house, 49 years. Cassandra F. Lewis, 123 N. Capitol st., 75 years. Mary A. Foley, 725 First st. nw., 32 years. Maria J. Thomas, 128 Pa. ave. ne., 8 years. Pannie Anderson, 409 Md. ave. sw., 78 years. James Westfield, 134 2nd st. nw., 87 years. Charles W. Tucker, 628 D st. nw., 6 months. Charles McDonald, 203 K st. nw., 1 month.

Mary Smallwood, 313 Volta place nw., 39 years. Emma L. Brown, 222 N. G. ave. sw., 7 years. Mary F. Christian, 322 D place nw., 60 years. Alice Tolson, 922 1st st. nw., 22 years. Julia Johnson, 35 Fifer st. nw., 15 years. Sarah J. Ford, 406 P st. nw., 35 years. William Garner, 82 G st. nw., 37 years. Frank P. Lewis, 61 Nichols ave., Anacostia, 5 years. Reuben Harris, 309 3d st. e., 2 months. Joseph Kennedy, 104 K st. e., 6 months. Stephen W. Gaffney, 1095 3rd st. e., 9 months. Adell Bumley, 717 Delaware ave. sw., 2 months.

October 8, 1907. Remember the date.

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